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**Mutant Trichosanthin**

10

## FIELD OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to mutant trichosanthin (MTCS)  
 15 proteins, a process for preparing the same, and their use.

## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Trichosanthin (TCS) is originally isolated from the root  
 20 tuber of a Chinese medicinal herb Trichosanthes kirilowii  
 Maximowicz and is identified as the active component of  
 Tian Hua Fen, a Chinese medicine described and used  
 clinically as early as two thousand years ago. Chemically,  
 TCS is a 27 kDa sized type I ribosome-inactivating protein  
 25 (RIP). It possesses RNA-N-glycosidase activity that  
 inactivates the 60S subunits of the eukaryotic ribosomes  
 (Zhang JS, Liu WY, The Mechanism of Action Trichosanthin on  
 Eukaryotic Ribosome RNA N-glycosidase of the Cytotoxin,  
 Nucleic Acids Res, 20 (6): 1271-1275, 1992). Native TCS is  
 30 composed of 247 amino acid residues. Its primary structure

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mediated by immunoglobulin E (IgE) antibody. The TCS specific IgE reacts to TCS in the body, initiating the onset of type I hypersensitivity manifested clinically as complications such as allergic urticaria, angioedema, and anaphylactic shock - a sudden, severe life-threatening allergic reaction that can kill within minutes. This dysfunctional immune response to TCS usually remains strong positive in the recipient's body for many years. As a result, TCS is restricted to only one administration during the recipient's lifetime as an abortifacient. Not only in abortion, allergic reactions were also present when TCS was used in treating other diseases. Its application was therefore greatly restricted.

The purpose of the present invention is to remove the side effects of TCS by developing a novel TCS product with reduced antigenicity that allows safe multiple administrations.

## SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides a mutant trichosanthin (MTCS) protein of low antigenicity, comprising the amino acid sequence of native trichosanthin (TCS), with the modification of at least one amino acid residue in the following three regions: amino acid residues 174 to 180, 203 to 226, and 230 to 244; or a fragment or derivative of said MTCS protein containing said modification and substantially retaining the biological activities of the native TCS.

The present invention further relates to a nucleic acid

encoding a MTCS according to the present invention.

The present invention further relates to a vector, esp., an expression vector containing a nucleic acid according to the present invention and a host cell transformed with a nucleic acid according to the present invention or with a vector according to the present invention.

The present invention further relates to a process for preparing a MTCS of the present invention, comprising culturing a host cell according to the present invention under a favorable condition for the expression of said MTCS, and recovering said MTCS from the culture.

The present invention further relates to a pharmaceutical composition comprising a MTCS according to the present invention and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or excipient.

The present invention further relates to a MTCS according to the present invention as a medicament.

The present invention further relates to a use of a MTCS according to the present invention for preparing a medicament for treating a viral disease, for treating tumor, for treating ectopic pregnancy and/or for inducing abortion.

Finally, the present invention relates to a method for inducing abortion, for treating ectopic pregnancy, for treating viral diseases and/or for treating tumors in a mammal, comprising administering to said mammal a therapeutically effective amount of a MTCS according to the

present invention.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

5 FIG. 1 presents the amino acid sequence of the native TCS (SEQ ID NO.1 in the Sequence Listing) and the nucleotide sequence coding the same (SEQ ID NO.2). The region of positions 1 through 247 shows the amino acid sequence of the mature native TCS.

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#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

The present inventors have discovered after extensive studies that the immunological reactive regions of TCS are  
15 structurally located at amino acid residues between 174 to 180, 203 to 226, and 230 to 244. The modification of at least one amino acid residue within these three regions can produce a novel MTCS protein with excellent properties. The antigenicity of TCS is largely reduced in the MTCS while  
20 the biological activities of TCS being substantially retained in the MTCS. A MTCS according to the present invention retains at least RIP activity and abortifacient activity, and preferably retains all of the biological activities including anti-tumor and anti-virus activities,  
25 etc.

Thus, the present invention provides a MTCS of low antigenicity, wherein at least one amino acid residue is modified in the following three regions of the amino acid  
30 sequence of TCS: amino acid residues 174 to 180, 203 to 226, and 230 to 244.

The numerical positions of amino acid residues mentioned in the description and claims of this application refer to the residue numbers as shown in Fig.1.

5 The MTCS according to the present invention can be a full-length mature protein or a fragment or a derivative thereof containing at least one modification of amino acid residue as defined in the present invention.

10 As used in this application, the term "modification" of amino acid residue refers to the deletion, insertion, addition, replacement, or chemical modification. In a preferred embodiment, the modification of amino acid residue causes a change in the electric charge of the amino  
15 acid site where the same modification is being made. The term "replacement" of amino acid residue preferably refers to replacing a hydrophilic amino acid residue with a hydrophobic amino acid residue, replacing a hydrophobic amino acid residue with a hydrophilic amino acid residue,  
20 replacing an acidic amino acid residue with a basic amino acid residue, or replacing a basic amino acid residue with an acidic amino acid residue.

The term "hydrophilic amino acid" used here particularly  
25 refers to serine (Ser), threonine (Thr), cysteine (Cys), tyrosine (Tyr), aspartic acid (Asp), asparagine (Asn), glutamic acid (Glu), glutamine (Gln), lysine (Lys), arginine (Arg), and histidine (His). Among these hydrophilic amino acids, Asp, Asn, Glu, and Gln are acidic  
30 amino acids, and Lys, Arg and His are basic amino acids. The term "hydrophobic amino acid" particularly refers to glycine (Gly), alanine (Ala), valine (Val), leucine (Leu),

isoleucine (Ile), proline (Pro), phenylalanine (Phe),  
tryptophan (Try), and methionine (Met).

In a preferred embodiment of the invention, the region 174-  
5 180 of the MTCS contains at least one amino acid residue  
modification selected from Table 1.

Table 1

Original Amino Acid Residue & its Numerical Position	Preferred Modification
Arg174	Replaced by Glu, Asp, or Gly
Val175	Deleted
Asp176	Replaced by Lys or Gly
Lys177	Replaced by Glu, Asp, or Gly
Thr178	Replaced by Gly, or Ala
Phe179	Deleted
Leu180	Deleted

10 In another preferred embodiment of the invention, the  
region 203-226 of MTCS contains at least one amino acid  
residue modification selected from Table 2.

Table 2

Original Amino Acid Residue & its Numerical Position	Preferred Modification
Ser203, Ser 211	Replaced by Gly or Ala
Thr204, Thr224, Thr226	Replaced by Gly or Ala
Asn205, Asn206, Asn217, Asn220	Replaced by Lys or Gly
Gly207	Deleted
Gln208, Glr.219, Gln221	Replaced by Lys or Gly
Phe209	Deleted
Glu210	Replaced by Lys or Gly

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Pro212	Deleted
Val213, Val214, Val215, Val223	Deleted
Ile216, Ile225	Deleted
Ala218	Deleted
Arg222	Replaced by Glu, Asp or Gly

In another preferred embodiment of the invention, the region 230-244 of MTCS contains at least one amino acid residue modification selected from Table 3.

5

Table 3

Original Amino Acid Residue & its Numerical Position	Preferred Modification
Ala230, Ala238	Deleted
Gly231	Deleted
Val232, Val233	Deleted
Thr234	Replaced by Gly or Ala
Ser235	Replaced by Gly or Ala
Asn236, Asn242, Asn 244	Replaced by Lys or Gly
Ile 237	Deleted
Leu239, Leu240, Leu241	Deleted
Arg243	Replaced by Glu, Asp or Gly

Preferably, the MTCS of the present invention contains amino acid residue modifications in two or three of said  
 10 three regions of 174-180, 203-226 and 230-244. Even more preferably in this embodiment, modifications in each of these regions are selected from Table 1, Table 2 and Table 3 respectively.

15 In a preferred embodiment, the MTCS of the present invention contains both of the following amino acid residue



modifications: replacing Lys at position 177 with Glu, and replacing Ser at position 203 with Gly.

In a still preferred embodiment, the MTCS of the present invention contains all of the following three amino acid residue modifications: replacing Lys at position 177 with Glu, replacing Ser at position 203 with Gly, and replacing Asn at position 236 with Gly.

The present invention further relates to a nucleic acid encoding a MTCS of the present invention.

The MTCS of the present invention can be prepared by methods of genetic engineering or peptide synthesis, e.g., solid-phase peptide synthesis (Merrifield J, J Am Chem Soc 85:2149-2154, 1963), both of which are well known to those skilled in the art. Preferably, MTCS is prepared by modifying native TCS gene and then expressing said modified gene in an appropriate biological host.

The nucleic acid of the present invention encoding said MTCS can be cloned into an appropriate vector, esp., an expression vector, e.g., plasmid vectors pET-2d or pET-3a.

The nucleic acid of the present invention or a vector containing said nucleic acid can be used to transform an appropriate host cell, e.g., Escherichia Coli (E. Coli.). A resultant transformed host cell can be cultured to produce the MTCS of the present invention. The present application also relates to such transformed host cells.

Therefore, the present invention further relates to a

process for preparing a MTCS according to the present invention, comprising culturing a host cell of the present invention under a favorable condition for the expression of said MTCS, and recovering said MTCS from the culture.

5

Native TCS gene is composed of 870 base pairs from ATG (the initiation codon) to TAG (the termination codon). For those skilled in the art, said gene can be obtained, based on the published information on its sequence, following standard methods, e.g., by isolation from a genomic DNA library (Chow TP, Feldman RA, Lovett M, Piatak M, et al., Isolation and DNA Sequence of a Gene Encoding Alpha-trichosanthin, a Type I Ribosome-inactivating Protein, J. Biol. Chem. 265(15): 8670-8674, 1990) or a cDNA library (Shaw PC, Yung MH, Zhu RH, Ho WK, Ng TB, Yeung HW, et al., Cloning of Trichosanthin cDNA and its Expression in Escherichia Coli, Gene, 97(2): 267-72, 1991), by using the polymerase chain reaction (PCR) (Nie HL, et al., The Cloning and Structural Analysis of Trichosanthin Gene, The 4<sup>th</sup> China Conference on Gene Structure Cloning and Expression, Haikou, A-23, 1991), or by chemical synthesis. Said gene encodes a prepro-protein composed of 289 amino acids. In addition to the mature native TCS of 247 amino acid residues, the prepro-protein contains a 23mer signal peptide at the N-terminus and a 19mer tail peptide at the C-terminus. The cDNA encoding TCS prepro-protein can be conveniently cloned using a previously published method (Sambrook J, et al., Molecular Cloning, A laboratory Manual (Second Edition), Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, 1982). A plasmid comprising said cDNA can also be used directly.

Native TCS gene can be modified using site-directed

mutagenesis, a technique well known to those skilled in the art. In one embodiment of the invention, said modification comprises

- 5 a) Creating, when necessary, appropriate restriction enzyme sites before the 5' terminus and after the 3' terminus of the DNA sequence encoding mature native TCS and introducing an initiation codon and a termination codon respectively. For example, a restriction enzyme NcoI site (CCATGG) before  
 10 the 5' terminus of the DNA sequence encoding mature native TCS can be created to introduce an initiation codon ATG, and to add a Met at the -1 position of the mature native TCS, or a restriction enzyme NdeI site (CATATG) can be created to replace the amino acid residue at the 1 position  
 15 of the mature native TCS from Asp to Met. After the 3' terminus of the DNA sequence encoding mature native TCS, a restriction enzyme BamHI site (GGATCC) can be created to introduce a termination codon; and
- 20 b) Modifying the DNA sequences encoding the amino acid sequences to be mutated (amino acid residues in the regions of 174-180, 203-226, and 230-244) to obtain the gene of the MTCS of the present invention. Due to codon degeneracy, multiple schemes of genetic mutation can be used in order  
 25 to modify one amino acid residue. Commercially available kits, e.g., Muta-Gene Phagemid in vitro Mutagenesis Kit from Bio-Rad Co., are well designed for carrying out mutations of specific DNA sites. Protocols can be followed according to manufacturer's instructions.

30

The DNA sequence encoding MTCS obtained from site-directed mutagenesis can be digested by appropriate restriction

enzyme, e.g., NcoI (or NdeI) and BamHI, and then cloned into an expression vector e.g., plasmid vector pET-2d (or pET-3a). The resultant mutant expression vector can be used to transform an appropriate host cell, e.g., E. Coli BL21 (DE3, pLysS) following standard procedures. The transformant is then cultured in appropriate medium. Inducer, e.g., isopropyl-beta-D-thio-galactoside (IPTG) can be added to the culture at a proper time, if necessary, to induce expression of MTCS, which can then be collected from the culture with standard methods including lysing the host cells, centrifuging the lysate, and purification by column chromatography, etc.

#### EXPERIMENTS ON THE ACTIVITIES OF MTCS

Assays to determine the immunological reactivities and the biological activities of MTCS of the present invention are listed below along with the results.

#### 1. Properties of TCS deleting mutants and TCS modifying mutants

TCS molecule is genetically modified according to the mutations listed in Tables 1 to 3 for the analysis of the relationship between its primary structure and its biological and immunological activities. Genes are obtained that encode TCS with either deletion of C terminal sequence (the deleting mutants) or modification of multiple amino acid residues (the modifying mutants). The mutant proteins are obtained correspondingly that are either deleting mutants or modifying mutants by expressing in E. Coli and then purifying the same. TCS and its mutants possess RNA N-

glycosidase activity that inactivates ribosome and blocks cellular protein synthesis. Assays for the biological activities and the immunological reactivities are carried out for these deleting mutants and modifying mutants. The structural basis for the active regions of TCS can be analyzed according to the results of these assays along with the available information from the three dimensional structure of TCS. RIP activity is determined as described by Pelhem & Jackson (H.K.B. Pelhem and R. J. Jackson, Eur. J. Biochem. 67: 247-256, 1976). Abortifacient activity assay was conducted following standard protocols of the present inventors' laboratory (Nie HL, et al., Position 120-123, a Potential Active Site of Trichosanthin, Life Sciences, 62 (6): 491-500, 1998). In vitro immunological reactivity is measured by competitive ELISA (enzyme linked immunosorbent assay) (He XH, et al., Effects of Chemical Modification of Lysine and Arginine Residues of Trichosanthin on its Reactivity with IgE, Acta Biochemica et Biophysica Sinica, 26: 657-662, 1994). Results are listed in Table 4.

Table 4: Property assay of TCS deleting mutants and TCS modifying mutants.

PRODUCT	Position of Amino Acid Deletion	Position of Amino Acid Modification	RIP Activity*	Abortifacient Activity**	In vitro Reactivity with IgG***	In vitro Reactivity with IgE***
NTCS(1-247)	N/A	N/A	++	++	++	++
L3TCS(1-244)	247-245	N/A	++	++	++	++
L5TCS(1-242)	247-243	N/A	++	++	+	+
L10TCS(1-237)	247-238	N/A	++	++	+	+
L14TCS(1-233)	247-234	N/A	++	++	+	+

L29TCS(1-218)	247-219	N/A	+	+	—	—
L46TCS(1-201)	247-202	N/A	+	+	—	—
L52TCS(1-195)	247-196	N/A	±	±	—	—
L67TCS(1-180)	247-181	N/A	—	—	—	—
L74TCS(1-173)	247-174	N/A	—	—	—	—
L7TCS (1-173, 181-247)	180-174	N/A	±	±	±	±
L52TCS (1-173, 181-202)	247-203, 180-174	N/A	—	—	—	—
M7TCS(1-247)	N/A	one of 180-174	++	++	±	±
M24TCS(1-247)	N/A	one of 226-203	++	++	±	±
M15TCS(1-247)	N/A	one of 244-230	++	++	+	+
M31TCS(1-247)	N/A	one of 226-203, and one of 180-174	++	++	— (a)	— (a)
M46TCS(1-247)	N/A	one of 244-230, and one of 226-203, and one of 180-174	++	++	— (b)	— (b)

NTCS -- Native TCS

LTCS -- TCS deleting mutant

MTCS -- TCS modifying mutant

\* RIP activity IC<sub>50</sub> (ng/ml):

5 ++ ≤50, 50 < + ≤500, 500 < ± ≤5000, — >5000

\*\* Abortifacient activity (%):

++ ≥80, 80 > + ≥30, 30 > ± ≥5, — <5

\*\*\*In vitro immunological reactivity (%):

$$++ > 80, \quad 80 \geq + > 30, \quad 30 \geq \pm > 10, \quad 10 \geq -^{(a)} > 5, \\ -^{(b)} \leq 5$$

Results of the above assays of the properties of TCS  
5 deleting mutants and TCS modifying mutants indicate the following.

For a TCS deleting mutant, when 3 amino acid residues are  
deleted from the C terminus, its in vitro reactivity with  
10 immunoglobulin G (IgG) and IgE remains as strong positive  
as native TCS. Its immunological reactivity is reduced when  
the deletion is increased to 5 amino acid residues, while  
in this case no effect on its RIP activity and  
abortifacient activity is observed. Not until 29 amino acid  
15 residues are deleted is there a decrease in its biological  
activities. It was reported by the present inventors that  
the biological active center of TCS is located at positions  
between 110-174 (Ke YB, Chen JK, Nie HL, et al., Structure-  
function Relationship of Trichosanthin, Life Sciences, 60  
20 (7): 465-472, 1997). The three-dimensional structural  
change caused by deletion of C-terminal sequence also  
affects this active center. The closer the deleted sequence  
to the active center, the more the reduction of biological  
activities. It is now discovered that the immunological  
25 reactive region is structurally located closer to the C-  
terminus than the biological active center. Consequently it  
is more easily affected by deletion of C-terminal sequence.  
The modifying mutants M7TCS(1-247) [one of the amino acid  
residues between positions 174 to 180 is mutated],  
30 M24TCS(1-247) [one of the amino acid residues between  
positions 203 to 226 is mutated] and M15TCS(1-247) [one of  
the amino acid residues between positions 230 to 244 is

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mutated] in Table 4 demonstrate weak in vitro reactivities with IgG and IgE, and potent biologic activities including RIP and abortifacient activities. This result indicates that the three modified regions of amino acid sequence (positions 180-174, 226-203, 244-230) are relevant with the immunological reactivities. Any structural changes in these regions may cause the reduction of the immunological reactivities. These structural changes include the deletion of at least one amino acid residue; the insertion of at least one amino acid residue between two adjacent amino acid residues; the addition of at least one amino acid residue to these sequences; the replacement of at least one hydrophilic amino acid residue with a hydrophobic amino acid residue; the replacement of at least one hydrophobic amino acid residue with a hydrophilic amino acid residue; the replacement of at least one acidic amino acid residue with a basic amino acid residue; the replacement of at least one basic amino acid residue with an acidic amino acid residue; the coupling of at least one amino acid residue to a chemical entity; and/or any modification including insertion of at least one amino acid residue that can cause a change in the electric charge of the amino acid site where the same modification is being made. The modifying mutants M31TCS(1-247) [one of the amino acid residues between positions 174 to 180 and one of the amino acid residues between positions 203 to 226 are mutated] and M46TCS(1-247) [one of the amino acid residues between positions 174 to 180, one of the amino acid residues between positions 203 to 226 and one of the amino acid residues between positions 230 to 244 are mutated] demonstrate negative immunological reactivities and potent biological activities including RIP and abortifacient



activities. These two are the mutants of excellent properties. The antigenicity of native TCS is largely reduced. But the biological activities of native TCS are retained. The antigenicity of M46TCS(1-247) is even lower compared to M31TCS(1-247).

## 2. Properties of MTCS of the present invention

In vitro RIP activity assay, assay for abortifacient activity in mid-term pregnant mice, assay for in vitro reactivities with IgG and IgE were carried out following protocols mentioned earlier on MTCS(M177, 203) (Lys177 is replaced with Glu and Ser203 is replaced with Gly) of the present invention. Assay for toxicity to tumor cells in culture was carried out following standard protocols of the present inventors' lab (Kong M, et al., Study on Trichosanthin Induced Apoptosis of Leukemia K562 Cells, Acta Biologiae Experimentalis Sinica, 31 (3): 233-243, 1998).

a) Comparison of the immunological reactivities and the biological activities between MTCS and native TCS is listed in Table 5.

Table 5: Comparison of the immunological reactivities and biological activities between MTCS and native TCS

	Native TCS	MTCS
RIP Activity (%)	++	++
Abortifacient Activity (%)	++	++
Toxicity to Tumor Cell (K562 Cell Line)	++	++
In Vitro Reactivity with IgE (%)	++	— (a)
In Vitro Reactivity with IgG (%)	++	— (a)
Induction of In Vivo IgE	++	—

Response in Rats *		
Induction of In Vivo Immediate Hypersensitivity in Guinea Pigs **	++	+

\* See details in (c-iv)

\*\* See details in (c-iii)

b) Toxicity of MTCS against different cell lines is listed  
5 in Table 6.

Table 6 :Toxicity of MTCS against different cell lines

Cell Line	LC <sub>50</sub> (ug/ml)	Cell Line	LC <sub>50</sub> (ug/ml)	Cell Line	LC <sub>50</sub> (ug/ml)
Jar	7.0	B16	69.2	Wish	> 1000
HL60	8.1	A431	77.6	HPPLC*	> 1000
MLT	10.0	B7-325	218.8		
K562	11.0	SPCA1	257.0		
U937	17.0	7404	354.8		

\* Normal human peripheral lymphocyte, collected clinically.

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The median lethal concentration (LC<sub>50</sub>) of MTCS is lower than 30ug/ml for leukemia cell lines K562, HL60, MLT, U937 and for choriocarcinoma cell line Jar. These cell lines with LC<sub>50</sub> ≤ 30ug/ml are regarded as the Most Sensitive Cell  
15 Lines. LC<sub>50</sub> of MTCS is higher than 30ug/ml for tumor cell lines B16, A431, B7-325, SPCA1 and 7404, etc. which are designated as the Medium Sensitive Cell Lines. LC<sub>50</sub> of MTCS is higher than 1000ug/ml for normal body cell lines, e.g., HMPLC and Wish (cell of the amniotic membrane), which are  
20 regarded as Non-Sensitive Cell Lines. The data clearly indicate that within a certain range of concentration, MTCS

is potentially toxic to leukemia cells and other types of tumor cells, while leaving normal cells intact. This result consists with previous similar studies on TCS.

5 c) Animal model studies

c-i) Anti-tumor activity

Eight week old nude mice are subcutaneously inoculated with  
10  $1 \times 10^7$  cells of the human chronic myelogenous leukemia cell  
line K562. Inoculated cells grow in vivo and form a visible  
solid tumor in 50% of the animals 10 days after  
inoculation. Animals bearing xenograft implanted tumors are  
randomly divided into four groups. Animals in three groups  
15 are treated with different dosages of MTCS injection. The  
other group is given physiological saline as control. The  
MTCS dosages given for treatment are lower than or equal to  
the effective abortifacient dosage, being 15nm/Kg, 45nm/Kg,  
and 75nm/Kg respectively in three groups. MTCS is  
20 administered once every four days for a total of four  
times. Different degrees of tumor inhibition are observed  
at inhibition ratio of  $(40 \pm 3)\%$ ,  $(71 \pm 2)\%$ , and  $(92 \pm 4)\%$   
respectively in three treatment groups. SCID (severe  
combined immunodeficient) mice lacking both T and B  
25 lymphocytes are also chosen for studying the toxicity of  
MTCS against K562 cells. Nine-week-old SCID mice are  
subcutaneously inoculated with  $1 \times 10^7$  K562 cells. 100% of  
the inoculated animals grow a solid tumor. Animals are  
randomly divided into four groups five days after the  
30 inoculation. Three of them are treatment groups. The other  
is physiological saline control. Animals in different  
treatment groups are treated with MTCS at three different

dosages of high, medium, and low respectively. High dosage group - one injection of 150nm/Kg; Medium dosage group - two injections of 75nm/Kg each, one administration every week; Low dosage group - three injections of 37nm/Kg each, one administration every four days. The total dosage administered is 150nm/Kg in all groups. Tumor inhibition ratio is observed at  $(43 \pm 6)\%$ ,  $(64 \pm 8)\%$ , and  $(94 \pm 3)\%$  respectively in high, medium, and low groups. The conclusion of the results from both animal models is that MTCS has clear tumor inhibitory effects at the effective abortifacient dosage. Tumor inhibition ratio of above 90 % can be achieved by four injections of a half of the effective abortifacient dosage. Multiple injections of small dosage lead to excellent results.

MTCS demonstrates excellent tumor inhibitory effects in both of the above-mentioned studies in xenograft animal models of human chronic myelogenous leukemia. Based on these animal models, another xenograft SCID - human chronic myelogenous leukemia model is established. Liquid tumor forms in the murine host after inoculation with K562 cells, and is manifested by the white blood cell count and other blood biochemistry changes of the murine host. Xenograft mice are treated with MTCS by intravenous injection at dosages of 3.75nm/Kg, 7.5nm/Kg, and 15nm/Kg respectively in three treatment groups. After three injections, the percentage of mice whose white blood cell count returned to normal range is  $(25 \pm 6)\%$ ,  $(75 \pm 8)\%$ , and  $(94 \pm 3)\%$  respectively in three treatment groups. The data indicate that a smaller dosage of MTCS can be used in treating liquid tumors than in treating solid tumors. And a better result can still be achieved with liquid tumors than with solid tumors.

## c-ii) Acute toxicity test in mice

Acute toxicity test in mice is conducted following standard  
5 protocols. Eight-week-old F1 mice (ICR/Balb-c) are used.  
Each animal is given one injection of either native TCS or  
MTCS. Animals are observed for seven days for the  
comparison of median lethal dosage ( $LD_{50}$ ) between native  
TCS and MTCS. Under the same dosage, a higher mortality  
10 rate and earlier death is observed with animals injected  
with native TCS compared to animals in MTCS group.  $LD_{50}$   
(native TCS) = 18.4mg/Kg,  $LD_{50}$  (MTCS) = 27.5mg/Kg. The  
acute toxicity of MTCS is almost 50 % lower than that of  
native TCS.

15

## c-iii) Immediate hypersensitivity test in guinea pigs

Native TCS and MTCS are separately tested for immediate  
hypersensitivity in guinea pigs. Guinea pigs are sensitized  
20 by an intradermal injection of a dose 4.5 times the human  
abortifacient dose. Animals are challenged after fourteen  
days by an intravenous injection of a dose 10 times the  
human abortifacient dose. Animals are observed for 30  
minutes upon challenge with allergen for anaphylactic  
25 reaction and death. The dead/total animal ratio in native  
TCS group is 12/14, about 86%. In MTCS group the ratio is  
3/15, about 20%. A significant difference exists. MTCS  
causes a much reduced immediate allergic reaction in guinea  
pigs compared to native TCS.

30

## c-iv) Passive cutaneous anaphylaxis (PCA) in rats

PCA in rats is conducted as described by Ovary (Ovary Z, et al., PCA Reactions with Mouse Antibodies in Mice and Rats, Inter Archs Allergy Appl Immun, 48: 16-21, 1975). Two groups of mice are sensitized by native TCS and MTCS separately. Mouse antiserum generated against native TCS and MTCS are obtained after fourteen days. Two group of rats are anesthetized and injected intradermally in the shaven back with native TCS and MTCS antiserum respectively, and challenged intravenously with native TCS or MTCS solution correspondingly containing 1% Evans blue dye. After 30 minutes, the animals are sacrificed and the PCA response is determined by measuring the diameter of the dorsal blue skin lesions. Skin lesion bigger than 0.5 cm is regarded as positive reaction. All animals in native TCS group show positive reactions. All animals in MTCS group are negative. The in vivo IgE response in rats induced by native TCS is drastically reduced in the case of MTCS.

### 3. Anti-tumor mechanism of MTCS

a) MTCS induces apoptosis in sensitive cells.

As mentioned earlier in 2a and 2b, MTCS is highly toxic to leukemia cells in culture while leaving normal body cells intact. Taking the action of MTCS to K562 cells as an example, multiple studies are carried out for its mechanism. Characteristic changes in cell morphology of programmed cell death, or apoptosis, can be observed with K562 cells treated with MTCS through an electronic microscope: shrinkage of the cell body, condensation of the cytoplasm, dilation of the endoplasmic reticulum, loss of the nucleoli, margination of nuclear chromatin into

discrete masses, and break-up of cells into several membrane bound bodies (i.e., apoptotic bodies). The MTCS treated cells also exhibit the oligonucleosomal DNA ladder, which is the biochemical hallmark of apoptosis, and the  
5 subdiploid apoptotic peak in fluorescence activated cell sorting (FACS) analysis. The results indicate that MTCS triggers apoptosis in K562 cells.

b) Specific binding sites of MTCS exist on the membrane of  
10 sensitive cells

Real-time Biomolecular Interaction Analysis (BIA) is used for this study. MTCS is immobilized in a dextran matrix on the sensor chip, which forms one wall of a micro-flow cell.  
15 Cell membrane extract is then injected over the surface in a controlled flow. Any change in surface concentration resulting from interaction is detected as a surface plasmon resonance (SPR) signal, expressed in resonance units (RU). Different types of sensitive cells give responses of 100-  
20 300 RU's showing strong binding of MTCS to cellular membrane protein. There are no significant binding events when a normal body cell, e.g., cell of the amniotic membrane, is used in interaction analysis.

25 c) It is observed with a scanning laser confocal microscope that MTCS can be internalized into K562 cells via receptor-mediated endocytosis.

d) In GTP gamma <sup>35</sup>S binding assay, MTCS activates G-  
30 protein-mediated signal transduction in sensitive cells. Same phenomenon cannot be observed in non-sensitive cells.

e) It is observed with a scanning laser confocal microscope that MTCS induces intracellular calcium release from the intracellular calcium store in sensitive cells.

5 The conclusion of anti-tumor mechanism studies is the following. Membrane receptors present in sensitive cells mediate the endocytosis of MTCS, which then exerts its RIP effect. Meanwhile, MTCS also interferes with cellular signal transduction. These two effects in combination lead  
10 to apoptosis in sensitive cells. As the great majority of sensitive cells are tumor cells, MTCS has a unique mechanism of action against tumor compared with cytotoxic or cytostatic chemotherapeutic drugs that inhibit tumor and damage normal body tissues at the same time. It provides  
15 the theoretic basis for the clinical application of MTCS as a new anti-tumor agent.

As mentioned earlier, the MTCS of the present invention is largely reduced of antigenicity compared to native TCS,  
20 while substantially retaining the biological activities of native TCS. Low antigenicity allows safer multiple administrations and better treatment of all the medical indications that can be treated by native TCS. To be more specific, the indications include but are not limited to  
25 the following items.

1. Leukemia and other types of solid tumors. Because of its selective entry mechanism into target cells, only a few administrations of small doses of MTCS are required in  
30 clinical practice. MTCS is highly toxic to tumor cells while leaving normal body cells intact within a certain range of dosage, making it very low in adverse effects.





5 The pharmaceutical composition according to the present invention can be administered to a mammalian host, such as a human patient in a variety of routes, e.g., oral, topical, intravenous, intraperitoneal, intramuscular, intratumor, subcutaneous, intranasal or intradermal routes. Effective amount of such pharmaceutical composition is required for use in treatment or prevention of a particular disorder or condition according to the nature of the disorder or condition. The useful dosages of MTCS of the present invention can be determined by referring to the effective dosages of native TCS.

The following examples are illustrative but are not meant to be limiting of the present invention.

15

#### EXAMPLES

##### Example 1

20 This example is illustrative of the site-directed mutagenesis of TCS gene and the cloning of the cDNA of mature native TCS.

For those skilled in the art, native TCS gene can be easily obtained following standard methods, e.g., by isolation from a cDNA library of *Trichosanthes kirilowii* Maximowicz using native TCS protein as the probe (Shaw PC, Yung MH, Zhu RH, Ho WK, Ng TB, Yeung HW, et al., Cloning of Trichosanthin cDNA and its Expression in *Escherichia Coli*, Gene, 97(2): 267-72, 1991), by isolation from a genomic DNA library of *Trichosanthes kirilowii* Maximowicz using a properly designed DNA probe (Chow TP, Feldman RA, Lovett M,

Piatak M, et al., Isolation and DNA Sequence of a Gene Encoding Alpha-trichosanthin, a Type I Ribosome-inactivating Protein, J. Biol. Chem. 265(15): 8670-8674, 1990), or by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) using properly  
 5 designed DNA primers (Nie HL, et al., The Cloning and Structural Analysis of Trichosanthin Gene, The 4<sup>th</sup> China Conference on Gene Structure Cloning and Expression, Haikou, A-23, 1991).

10 The cDNA (sequence shown in Fig. 1) of the TCS prepro-protein containing the signal peptide and the tail peptide was site-directedly mutated with mutagenic primers I and II, in a way that an initiation codon was created before the 5' terminus and a termination codon was created after the 3'  
 15 terminus of the DNA sequence encoding mature native TCS. The DNA encoding mature native TCS was then cloned into an expression vector. Two mutagenic primers were designed for the experiment.

Primer I. 5' GTG CAG GCC ATG GAT GTT AGG 3' (SEQ ID  
 20 NO.3)

Primer II. 5' AAC AAT ATG GCA TAG GAT CCC ATG GAT GAC 3'  
 (SEQ ID NO.4)

Primer I is characterized in that it contains a restriction enzyme NcoI site (CCATGG) so as to introduce an initiation  
 25 codon (ATG), and to add a methionine at the -1 position of the mature native TCS.

Primer II is characterized in that it contains a restriction enzyme BamHI site (GGATCC) so as to add a termination codon (TAG) after the 3' terminus of the DNA  
 30 sequence encoding mature native TCS.

Mutagenesis was performed using the Muta-Gene Phagemid in

vitro Mutagenesis Kit (Catalogue Number 170-3576) from Bio-Rad Co. Protocols were followed according to manufacturer's instructions. The mutations were confirmed by sequencing analysis. Please refer to the manufacturer's instructions  
5 for details.

In short, this method comprises the following steps.

#### Extraction of Uracil-containing Template DNA

10

The native gene encoding TCS prepro-protein was cloned into phagemid vector pTZ-19U, thereby obtaining pTZ-19U-TCS' as the template DNA. (Nie HL, et al., The Cloning and Structural Analysis of Trichosanthin Gene, The 4<sup>sup</sup>.th  
15 China Conference on Gene Structure Cloning and Expression, Haikou, A-23, 1991). E. coli. CJ236 growing in chloramphenicol-containing medium was transformed with pTZ-19U-TCS' and then spread on ampicillin-containing plates for picking individual colonies. The phagemid-carrying  
20 bacterial cells were cultured in 50 ml of ampicillin-containing medium to O.D<sub>600</sub> of about 0.3. Next,  $1 \times 10^{10}$  pfu of helper phage M13K07 was added to the culture which was then incubated for 1 hour at 37°C with aeration, and then added 3.5mg of kanamycin. After another incubation for 4 to  
25 6 hours, the culture was centrifuged and the supernatant was mixed with 100ug of RNase and incubated again for 30 minutes. The thus incubated mixture was precipitated with ammonium acetate/PEG for 30 minutes on ice, and centrifuged. The precipitant was resuspended in 200ul of high-salt  
30 buffer, held on ice for 30 minutes, and centrifuged again. The uracil-containing template DNA in the supernatant was then extracted with phenol, phenol/chloroform, and

chloroform. Finally, the same uracil-containing template DNA was precipitated with ammonium acetate/ethanol at  $-70^{\circ}\text{C}$ , washed with 70% ethanol and resuspended in 10-20ul of TE buffer.

5

#### Synthesis of Mutagenic Strand

The uracil-containing template DNA as obtained above was mixed with 0.1 to 0.3 pmol of mutagenic primers, annealing  
10 buffer and water. The mixture was heated to  $70^{\circ}\text{C}$  and then allowed to cool to  $30^{\circ}\text{C}$  over a 40-minute period. The thus cooled mixture was placed in ice-water bath and added 3 units of T4 DNA ligase and 1 unit of T4 DNA polymerase. The synthesis mixture was incubated on ice for 5 minutes, then  
15 at  $25^{\circ}\text{C}$  for 5 minutes, and finally at  $37^{\circ}\text{C}$  for 90 minutes. The synthesis reaction was terminated by adding 90ul of stop buffer. Thus mutated DNA was used to transform calcium chloride-treated competent *E. coli*. MV1190. The transformant was incubated over night at  $37^{\circ}\text{C}$  on ampicillin  
20 plates. A few individual colonies were then picked from the plates. Plasmid DNA was extracted from each of these colonies. Finally the mutations were confirmed by sequencing analysis. In this example said plasmid DNA being pTZ-19U-TCS which contained the DNA sequence encoding  
25 mature native TCS with an NcoI site at the 5' terminus and a BamHI site at the 3' terminus.

Plasmid pTZ-19U-TCS thus obtained by mutation with primer I and primer II was further used as the template DNA in  
30 examples 2 through 6. On the other hand, plasmid pTZ-19U-TCS was then double-digested with NcoI and BamHI for 2 hours at  $37^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Thus digested mixture was subjected to low

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melting agarose gel electrophoresis to obtain a DNA fragment of TCS gene about 750 bp in length. Next, the fragment was ligated overnight using T4 DNA ligase at 4°C with an expression plasmid vector pET-2d which had been previously double-digested with NcoI and BamHI, thereby obtaining pET-2d-TCS for use in expression.

## Example 2

### 10 Mutagenesis and cloning of DNA encoding MTCS (M177)

Mutagenesis was performed using the Muta-Gene Phagemid in vitro Mutagenesis Kit from Bio-Rad Co. Protocols were followed according to manufacturer's instructions. The pTZ-19U-TCS obtained in example 1 was used as the template DNA. Mutagenic primer III was used for site-directed mutagenesis. In short, E. Coli. CJ236 was transformed with pTZ-19U-TCS. The uracil-containing template DNA was then extracted in the presence of helper phage. Next, the mutagenic strand was synthesized by a series of operations including mixing the uracil-containing template DNA with mutagenic primer, adding T4 DNA ligase, and adding T4 DNA polymerase, etc. Thus mutated DNA was used to transform competent E. Coli. MV1190. Finally, mutant colonies were picked and the mutations were confirmed by sequencing analysis, thereby obtaining pTZ-19U-MTCS (M177).

Mutagenic primer III was designed for this experiment. Primer III 5' AAG CGT GTT GAC GAA ACC TTC CTA CCA 3' (SEQ ID NO.5)

Primer III is characterized in that the codon encoding Lys of position 177 of native TCS is replaced with the codon

encoding Glu. Due to codon degeneracy, the underlined codon can also be replaced with other codons encoding Glu, e.g., GAG.

5 Thus obtained pTZ-19U-MTCS(M177) was then double-digested with NcoI and BamHI to obtain the DNA fragment encoding MTCS(177). Next, the same fragment was ligated with an expression plasmid vector pET-2d which had been previously double-digested with NcoI and BamHI, thereby obtaining pET-  
10 2d-MTCS(M177).

### Example 3

Mutagenesis and cloning of DNA encoding MTCS(203)

15 For mutagenesis and cloning, the protocols described in example 2 were followed except that a different mutagenic primer IV was designed and used according to the experiment, thereby obtaining pET-2d-MTCS(203).

20 Mutagenic primer IV was designed for this experiment.  
Primer IV 5' ATT CAG ATA GCG GGT ACT AAT AAT GGA 3'  
(SEQ ID NO.6)

25 Primer IV is designed so that the codon encoding Ser of position 203 of native TCS be replaced with codon encoding Gly. Due to codon degeneracy, the underlined codon can also be replaced with other codons encoding Gly, e.g., GGA, GGC and GGG. That is to say, there are four alternatives for the codon encoding Gly.

30

### Example 4

# Mutagenesis and cloning of DNA encoding MTCS(236)

For mutagenesis and cloning, the protocols described in example 2 were followed except that a different mutagenic primer V was designed and used according to the experiment, thereby obtaining pET-2d-MTCS(236).

Mutagenic primer V was designed for this experiment.

Primer V 5' GTT GTA ACC TCC GGC ATC GCG TTG CTG 3'

(SEQ ID NO.7)

Primer V is designed so that the codon encoding Asn of position 236 of native TCS be replaced with codon encoding Gly. Due to codon degeneracy, the underlined codon can also be replaced with other codons encoding Gly, e.g., GGA, GGG and GGT.

## Example 5

### Mutagenesis and cloning of DNA encoding MTCS(M177, 203)

For mutagenesis and cloning, the protocols described in example 2 were followed except that two mutagenic primers III and IV were designed and used according to the experiment, thereby obtaining pET-2d-MTCS(M177, 203).

25

Primer III 5' AAG CGT GTT GAC GAA ACC TTC CTA CCA 3'

(SEQ ID NO.5)

Primer IV 5' ATT CAG ATA GCG GGT ACT AAT AAT GGA 3'

(SEQ ID NO.6)

Primer III is designed so that the codon encoding Lys of position 177 of native TCS be replaced with the codon encoding Glu. Due to codon degeneracy, the underlined codon



can also be replaced with other codons encoding Glu, e.g., GAG.

Primer IV is designed so that the codon encoding Ser of position 203 of native TCS be replaced with codon encoding Gly. Due to codon degeneracy, the underlined codon can also be replaced with other codons encoding Gly, e.g., GGA, GGC and GGG.

#### 10 Example 6

Mutagenesis and cloning of DNA encoding MTCS (M177, 203, 236)

For mutagenesis and cloning, the protocols described in example 2 were followed except that three mutagenic primers III, IV and V were designed and used according to the experiment, thereby obtaining pET-2d-MTCS (M177, 203, 236).

Primer III 5' AAG CGT GTT GAC GAA ACC TTC CTA CCA 3'  
20 (SEQ ID NO.5)

Primer IV 5' ATT CAG ATA GCG GGT ACT AAT AAT GGA 3'  
(SEQ ID NO.6)

Primer V 5' GTT GTA ACC TCC GGC ATC GCG TTG CTG 3'  
(SEQ ID NO.7)

25

Primer III is designed so that the codon encoding Lys of position 177 of native TCS be replaced with the codon encoding Glu. Due to codon degeneracy, the underlined codon can also be replaced with other codons encoding Glu, e.g., GAG.

30

Primer IV is designed so that the codon encoding Ser of

position 203 of native TCS be replaced with codon encoding Gly. Due to codon degeneracy, the underlined codon can also be replaced with other codons encoding Gly, e.g., GGA, GGC and GGG.

5

Primer V is designed so that the codon encoding Asn of position 236 of native TCS be replaced with codon encoding Gly. Due to codon degeneracy, the underlined codon can also be replaced with other codons encoding Gly, e.g., GGA, GGG, and GGT.

10

#### Example 7

#### Expression of TCS

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By following standard protocols, calcium chloride-treated competent *E. coli* BI21 (DE3, plysS) was transformed with plasmid pET-2d-TCS obtained in example 1 containing TCS gene. In short, 1-100 ng of pET-2d-TCS was gently mixed with 100ul of competent cells. After 30 to 60 minutes of holding on ice, the mixture was heat-shocked at 42°C for 90 seconds and then returned to ice. After 5 minutes the mixture was added 0.5 ml of LB medium and then incubated at 37°C for 1 hour with aeration. One tenth of thus incubated mixture was diluted with 0.1 ml of LB medium and spread on LB plates containing ampicillin and chloramphenicol. These plates were incubated overnight at 37°C and then picked for individual colonies with uniform size and shape. The transformant was cultured overnight at 37°C in LB medium containing ampicillin and chloramphenicol, and then grown in larger scale at the same temperature in M9ZB medium containing ampicillin and chloramphenicol until the cell

25

30

density reached  $A_{570} = 0.8$ . IPTG was then added to a final concentration of 0.5 mM and the cells were cultured for another 3 hours. Next, the cells were then collected and lysed by sonication. The lysate was centrifuged and the supernatant was loaded onto a CM-Sephadex or CM-Sepharose column. The column was washed with 50 mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH7.5) containing 0.1 mM phenyl methanesulfonyl fluoride (PMSF) until  $A_{280}$  dropped to baseline and then it was eluted with linear gradient of 0.1-0.4 M NaCl in the washing butter. The material in the highest peak was the expressed recombinant TCS. The amino acid sequence of the recombinant TCS is shown by amino acid residues 1 through 247 in Fig. 1 with a Met added to its -1 position.

#### Example 8

##### Expression of MTCS(M177)

Plasmid pET-2d-MTCS(M177) obtained in example 2 containing DNA encoding MTCS(M177) was used to transform E. coli BL21 (DE3, plysS). Same protocols as described in example 7 were followed for gene transformation, expression and protein purification, thereby obtaining MTCS(M177). The amino acid sequence of MTCS(M177) is identical to that of the recombinant TCS in example 7 except that the Lys of position 177 was replaced with Glu.

#### Example 9

##### Expression of MTCS(M203)

Plasmid pET-2d-MTCS(M203) obtained in example 3 containing

DNA encoding MTCS(M203) was used to transform E. coli BL21 (DE3, plysS). Same protocols as described in example 7 were followed for gene transformation, expression and protein purification, thereby obtaining MTCS(M203). The amino acid  
5 sequence of MTCS(M203) is identical to that of the recombinant TCS in example 7 except that the Ser of position 203 was replaced with Gly.

#### Example 10

10

##### Expression of MTCS(M236)

Plasmid pET-2d-MTCS(M236) obtained in example 4 containing DNA encoding MTCS(M236) was used to transform E. coli BL21  
15 (DE3, plysS). Same protocols as described in example 7 were followed for gene transformation, expression and protein purification, thereby obtaining MTCS(M236). The amino acid sequence of MTCS(M236) is identical to that of the recombinant TCS in example 7 except that the Asn of  
20 position 236 was replaced with Gly.

#### Example 11

##### Expression of MTCS(M177, 203)

25

Plasmid pET-2d-MTCS(M177, 203) obtained in example 5 containing MTCS(M177, 203) was used to transform E. coli BL21 (DE3, plysS). Same protocols as described in example 7 were followed for gene transformation, expression and  
30 protein purification, thereby obtaining MTCS(M177, 203). The amino acid sequence of MTCS(M177, 203) is identical to that of the recombinant TCS in example 7 except that the

Lys of position 177 was replaced with Glu and the Ser of position 203 was replaced with Gly.

#### Example 12

5

Expression of MTCS(M177, 203, 236)

Plasmid pET-2d-MTCS(M177, 203, 236) obtained in example 6 containing DNA encoding MTCS(M177, 203, 236) was used to transform E. coli BL21 (DE3, plysS). Same protocols as described in example 7 were followed for gene transformation, expression and protein purification, thereby obtaining MTCS(M177, 203, 236). The amino acid sequence of MTCS(M177, 203, 236) is identical to that of the recombinant TCS in example 7 except that the Lys of position 177 was replaced with Glu, the Ser of position 203 was replaced with Gly, and the Asn of position 236 was replaced with Gly.

#### 20 Example 13

Assays for the biological activities and the immunological reactivities of MTCS(M177)

RIP activity was determined as described by Pelhem & Jackson (H.K.B. Pelhem and R. J. Jackson, Eur. J. Biochem. 67: 247-256, 1976). Rabbit reticulocyte lysate was obtained from Promega. [<sup>3</sup>H]-leucine was obtained from New England Nuclear. Abortifacient activity assay was conducted following standard protocols of the present inventors' laboratory (Nie HL, et al., Position 120-123, a Potential Active Site of Trichosanthin, Life Sciences, 62 (6): 491-

500, 1998), using eleven-day pregnant ICR mice. Animals were sacrificed and dissected 48 hours after dorsal injection of 75nmol/Kg of MTCS(M177). The numbers of total and dead fetuses (including absorbed embryos) were recorded, and the fetus death ratio was calculated. In vitro immunological reactivity was measured by competitive ELISA. IgG antibody and monoclonal IgE antibody were prepared and purified by the present inventors' laboratory (He XH, et al., Acta Biochemia et Biophysica Sinica, 26: 657-662, 1994). Antibody was purified by immunoaffinity chromatography. Native TCS was used as the positive control in all the assays described in this example. The results are listed in Table 7.

Table 7: Assays for the biological activities and the immunological reactivities of MTCS(M177)

Product	Position of Modified Amino Acid	RIP Activity (%)	Abortifac ient Activity (%)	In vitro Reactivit y with IgG	In vitro Reactivit y with IgE
Native TCS	0	++*	++	++	++
MTCS (M177)	177	++	++	±	±

\* Please refer to Table 4 for details of values represented by symbols "+", "-" and the like in examples 13 to 17.

#### Example 14

20

Assays for the biological activities and the immunological reactivities of MTCS(M203)

Same methods as described in example 13 were used to determine RIP activity, abortifacient activity and in vitro

25

immunological reactivity of MTCS(M203). Native TCS was used as the positive control in all of these assays. The results are listed in Table 8.

TABLE 8. Assays for the biological activities and the immunological reactivities of MTCS(M203)

Product	Position of Modified Amino Acid	RIP Activity (%)	Abortifac ient Activity (%)	In vitro Reactivit y with IgG	In vitro Reactivit y with IgE
Native TCS	0	++	++	++	++
MTCS(M203)	203	++	++	±	±

#### Example 15

Assays for the biological activities and the immunological reactivities of MTCS(M236)

Same methods as described in example 13 were used to determine RIP activity, abortifacient activity and in vitro immunological reactivity of MTCS(M236). Native TCS was used as the positive control in all of these assays. The results are listed in Table 9.

TABLE 9. Assays for the biological activities and the immunological reactivities of MTCS(M236)

Product	Position of Modified Amino Acid	RIP Activity (%)	Abortifac ient Activity (%)	In vitro Reactivit y with IgG	In vitro Reactivit y with IgE
---------	---	------------------------	--------------------------------------	--	--

Native TCS	0	++	++	++	++
MTCS(M236)	236	++	++	+	+

## Example 16

Assays for the biological activities and the immunological  
 5 reactivities of MTCS(M177, 203)

Same methods as described in example 13 were used to  
 determine RIP activity, abortifacient activity and in vitro  
 immunological reactivity of MTCS(M177, 203). Native TCS was  
 10 used as the positive control in all of these assays. The  
 results are listed in Table 10.

TABLE 10. Assays for the biological activities and the  
 immunological reactivities of MTCS(M177, 203)

Product	Position of Modified Amino Acid	RIP Activity (%)	Abortifa cient Activity (%)	In vitro Reactivi ty with IgG	In vitro Reactivi ty with IgE
Native TCS	0	++	++	++	++
MTCS(M177, 203)	177, 203	++	++	— (a)	— (a)

15

## Example 17

Assays for the biological activities and the immunological  
 reactivities of MTCS(M177, 203, 236)

20

Same methods as described in example 13 were used to  
 determine RIP activity, abortifacient activity and in vitro



immunological reactivity of MTCS(M177, 203, 236). Native TCS was used as the positive control in all of these assays. The results are listed in Table 11.

TABLE 11. Assays for the biological activities and the immunological reactivities of MTCS(M177, 203, 236)

Product	Position of Modified Amino Acid	RIP Activity (%)	Abortifa cient Activity (%)	In vitro Reactivi ty with IgG	In vitro Reactivi ty with IgE
Native TCS	0	++	++	++	++
MTCS(M177, 203, 236)	177, 203, 236	++	++	— (b)	— (b)

#### Example 18

#### Toxicity of MTCS (M177) against K562 Cells

10

The toxicity of MTCS(M177) against human chronic myelogenous leukemia K562 cells and normal human lymphocytes was tested by performing a MTT (3-(4,5-dimethyl-thiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyl tetrazolium bromide)

15

cytotoxicity assay. For each type of cells, approximately 200,000 cells grown in RPMI 1640 medium supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum were seeded into each well of the culture plate at 37°C, 5% CO<sub>2</sub> and incubated with MTCS(M177). The concentrations of MTCS(M177) are 1, 5, 10,

20

20, 50, and 100 ug/ml respectively. The assay was terminated after 48 hours by adding 25 ul MTT (Sigma, 5mg/ml) to each well, then incubating for two additional hours, and finally adding lysing buffer to each well to lyse the cells. After incubating overnight at 37°C, the

plate was read spectrophotometrically at 570 nm. The  $LC_{50}$  of MTCS(M177) for K562 cells was calculated to be less than 30ug/ml. Normal human lymphocytes were not sensitive to MTCS(M177) because no  $LC_{50}$  value could be obtained at a  
5 MTCS(M177) concentration as high as 1000 ug/ml.

#### Example 19

##### Toxicity of MTCS (M203) against K562 Cells

10

Same methods as described in example 18 were used to determine the toxicity of MTCS(M203) against human chronic myelogenous leukemia K562 cells and normal human lymphocytes. The  $LC_{50}$  of MTCS(M203) for K562 cells was  
15 calculated to be less than 30ug/ml. Normal human lymphocytes were not sensitive to MTCS(M203) because no  $LC_{50}$  value could be obtained at a MTCS(M203) concentration as high as 1000ug/ml.

20 Example 20

##### Toxicity of MTCS (M236) against K562 Cells

Same methods as described in example 18 were used to  
25 determine the toxicity of MTCS(M236) against human chronic myelogenous leukemia K562 Cells and normal human lymphocytes. The  $LC_{50}$  of MTCS(M236) for K562 cells was calculated to be less than 30ug/ml. Normal human lymphocytes were not sensitive to MTCS(M236) because no  
30  $LC_{50}$  value could be obtained at a MTCS(M236) concentration as high as 1000ug/ml.

## Example 21

## Toxicity of MTCS (M177, 203) against K562 Cells

5 Same methods as described in example 18 were used to  
determine the toxicity of MTCS(M177, 203) against human  
chronic myelogenous leukemia K562 cells and normal human  
lymphocytes. The  $LC_{50}$  of MTCS(M177, 203) for K562 cells was  
calculated to be less than 30ug/ml. Normal human  
10 lymphocytes were not sensitive to MTCS(M177, 203) because  
no  $LC_{50}$  value could be obtained at a MTCS(M177, 203)  
concentration as high as 1000ug/ml.

## Example 22

15

## Toxicity of MTCS (M177, 203, 236) against K562 Cells

Same methods as described in example 18 were used to  
determine the toxicity of MTCS(M177, 203, 236) against  
20 human chronic myelogenous leukemia K562 cells and normal  
human lymphocytes. The  $LC_{50}$  of MTCS(M177, 203, 236) for  
K562 cells was calculated to be less than 30ug/ml. Normal  
human lymphocytes were not sensitive to MTCS(M177, 203, 236)  
because no  $LC_{50}$  value could be obtained at a MTCS(M177, 203,  
25 236) concentration as high as 1000ug/ml.